

T/N-44

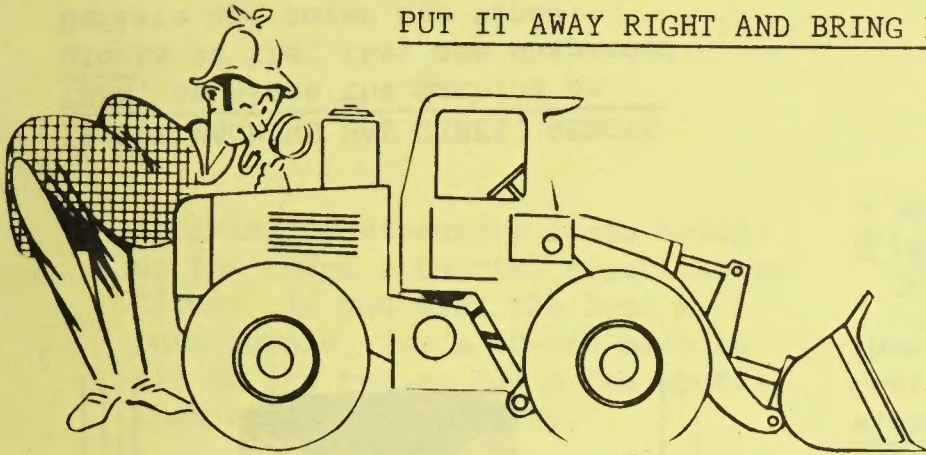


# TECHNICAL NOTE

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR - BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

## T I P S   O N   S T O R I N G   E Q U I P M E N T

### PUT IT AWAY RIGHT AND BRING IT OUT READY TO ROLL



When you plan to put one of your machines in storage for a period of more than 30 days, there are a few simple rules to follow. First, make sure the place for storing equipment is dry and protected. And be certain the machine itself is thoroughly washed and cleaned.

Then, perform the following:

LUBRICATE THE MACHINE according to instructions in your maintenance manual.

DRAIN WATER FROM FUEL TANKS. Close the drain valves. In some cases it is desirable to drain all fuel from the system, and refill the tanks with several gallons of an approved flushing oil--a 50-50 mix of kerosene and light lubricating oil is acceptable. Then vent the system according to instructions.

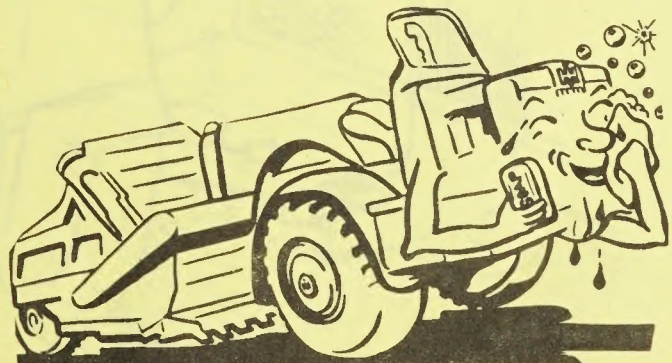
DRAIN TRANSMISSION OIL at operating temperature and install drain plugs. Fill with commercial preservative oil or new transmission fluid and operate the machine for several minutes, shifting frequently in all ranges. Remove breather and seal the opening.

SEAL THE EXHAUST PIPE, breather pipe and air intake pipe.

THOROUGHLY COAT MACHINED, unpainted surfaces with chassis grease.

OPEN AIR INTAKE DRAIN VALVES.

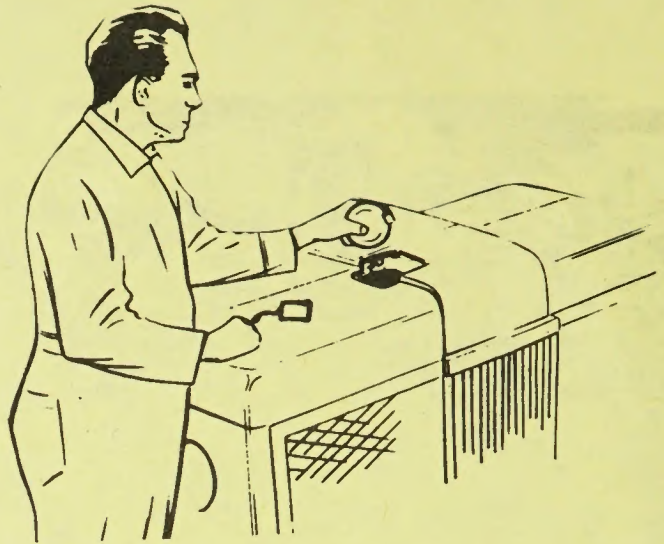
STORE BATTERIES in a dry place above freezing. Check to make sure they are fully charged at time of storing, and check frequently during storage to see that proper charge is maintained.



REMOVE INJECTION NOZZLES and spray about an ounce of engine lub oil into each cylinder. Crank the engine two or three revolutions. Install new gaskets when replacing injection nozzles.

SERVICE THE AIR CLEANER COMPLETELY, according to instructions in your manual.

REMOVE THE HYDRAULIC RESERVOIR BREATHER and store in a clean carton. Then seal the opening.

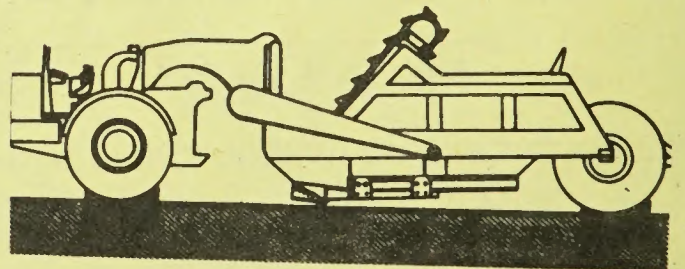
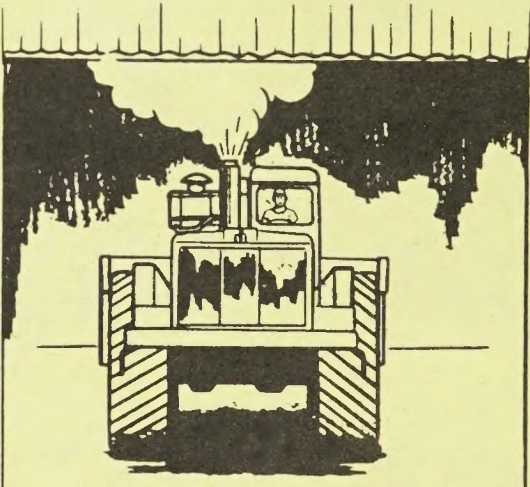


DRAIN OIL FROM FUEL TANKS and fuel systems, but not from injection pump.

DRAIN COOLING SYSTEM and affix a "Radiator Drained" tag. If the machine is to be stored through freezing weather, and only water was used as a coolant, flush with anti-freeze.

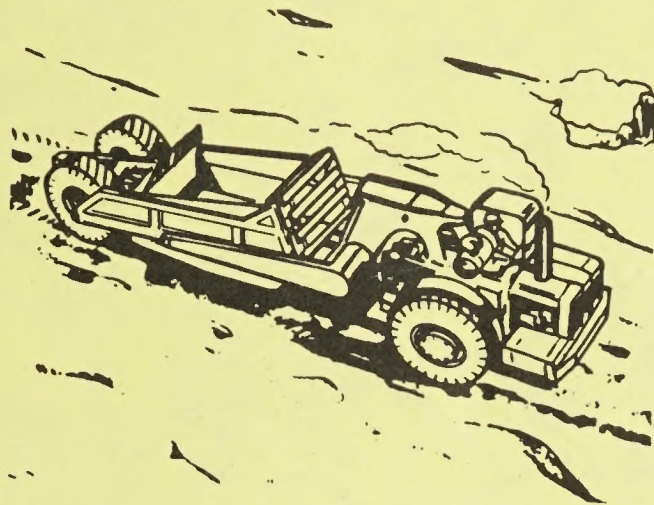
REMOVE VALVE HOUSING COVERS AND FLUSH VALVES, rocker arms and push rods with the specified grade of lube oil. Coat inside of covers before replacing them.

IF THE MACHINE HAS TIRES, REMOVE THEM, or place the machine on blocks so that they are suspended. Deflate and cover the tires.



The three most obvious items on this list will get you into trouble if you don't take care of them. First, the cooling system. We have all heard stories about radiators frozen solid, or guys trying to drive a machine without any coolant at all. Don't let it happen to you. Another easy one that too many of us goof up is battery care. It may not be a very serious problem if you forget about the batteries, but it is embarrassing, and sometimes expensive.

Speaking of expensive items brings up the third potential troublemaker. Tires. If you want the boss to turn purple, let a 50-ton machine sit on its rubber for a few months. That would be expensive.



Poor storage practices cost extra time and money for no reason. Because it's just as easy to do it right--a lot easier when you think about the problems of starting that machine up again.

The first and most important thing to do is to get a clear  
understanding of the problem. This involves looking at the  
data and trying to identify the underlying causes. It is  
often necessary to ask questions and seek out information  
that will help to clarify the situation. Once the problem  
is understood, the next step is to develop a plan of action.  
This plan should be based on the facts and should take into  
account all relevant factors. It should also be realistic and  
achievable. Finally, it is important to monitor the progress  
of the solution and make adjustments as needed.



It is important to remember that the solution to a problem  
is often found in the details. It is not enough to have a  
general idea of what to do; one must be willing to put in  
the time and effort to work out the specifics. This often  
means looking at the problem from a different perspective  
or trying a new approach. It is also important to be  
patient and persistent. Sometimes it takes a long time  
to find the right solution, but if you keep at it, you  
will eventually succeed.

It is also important to have a good understanding of the  
resources available to you. This includes both human and  
material resources. You should know what you have and  
what you need. This will help you to develop a realistic  
plan of action. It is also important to have a good  
communication system. You should be able to share  
information and ideas with others. This will help you to  
solve the problem more effectively.

The end of the document.